

Mr. NATHANIEL CHANTLER is our appointed travelling agent north.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Sept. 7th, 1855.

Agricultural Society Meeting.

Pursuant to notice the Directors of the North York Branch Agricultural Society held a meeting in the Court House, Newmarket, on Saturday last, the 1st inst.—the President Capt. Berresford, in the chair.

The Chairman stated at the opening of the meeting, that the principal business to be transacted was to arrange the prize list, and taking such other steps as the Directors thought proper in reference to the forthcoming Fall Show.

In the absence of the Secretary Joseph Cavill, Esq., was requested act in that capacity during the meeting.

The President reported his having an interview with the County Agricultural Society Treasurer, and was informed that the appropriation made this Society was \$250, which added to the amount collected from subscribers, would give us about \$255 to expend in prizes this present year.

Moved by Mr. O. Phillips, seconded by Mr. J. S. Wilkin, "That the Fall Show of this Society be held in Newmarket, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October next."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Seneca Dorn seconded by Mr. S. Trent, "That the Secretary be requested and he is hereby required, to write to the Markham, King and Georgina Societies for Judges for the forthcoming Show."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Saml. Pearson, seconded by Mr. J. S. Wilkin, "That Messrs. S. Dorn, N. A. Gamble and Saml. Trent, be a committee to arrange matters connected with the ensuing exhibition."—Carried.

The Directors then commenced preparing a Prize List; but from the lateness of the day were obliged to postpone the matter for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

It was then moved that the meeting be adjourned until Wednesday 5th inst.,—then to take into consideration the Prize List, and finish unfinished business.—Carried.

The meeting adjourned accordingly.

Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1855.

The Directors met this day, in accordance with a resolution of last meeting—the President—Capt. Berresford in the Chair. The Directors immediately proceeded to prepare the Prize List, in committee of the whole. Some time having been spent thereon and a copy drafted, the committee rose and reported to the Directors,—when it was—

Moved by Mr. E. Jackson, seconded Mr. J. S. Wilkin, "That the Prize List as now prepared be adopted."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wilkin seconded by Mr. A. Stephens, "That the Secretary procure 50 Posters announcing the time when the Show will be held and giving the Prize List in full."—Carried.

The secretary then read two communications: one from the Secretary of the West Guilford Society, and one from the Secretary of the Georgina Society, both soliciting this Association to send them Judges for their Fall Exhibitions.

Moved by S. Trent, seconded by Mr. A. Stephens, "That Mr. J. W. Jarvis be appointed to attend the West Guilford Ploughing Match, which takes place on the 25th of October."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. E. Jackson, seconded by Mr. S. Dorn, "That Messrs. A. Stephens and John Randall be appointed to attend the Georgina Show, which takes place in Sutton on the 4th of October next."—Carried.

The Chairman then announced that he would give a Prize of \$1 50 to the owner of the best Bull Calf exhibited at the ensuing Fall Show of this Society,—after which the meeting adjourned.

Newmarket Machinery.

Some time ago we promised to notice at length the new enterprise of Messrs. Josiah James & Co., but through force of circumstance we were unable to visit their establishment until this week. On entering the basement story the first thing observable is a neat little Engine, built by Messrs. Parks, Brothers, of Toronto,—with a nine inch cylinder, and said to be fifteen horse power. This engine works with admirable ease, and drives the whole machinery connected with the establishment. In this basement, too, is erected one of Curtis' patent iron lathes, made in Auburn N. Y., and certainly is a credit to the inventor. With this lathe the Company are now prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored in iron-turning, boring, or screw cutting; it is self-gearing and appears to do excellent work. Further to the north are erected the main shafts and pulleys attached to the machinery in the stories above.

In the first story above the basement we found one of Woodworth's planing machines, where all kind of lumber-dressing is done. This machine can be gauged to a level or bevel surface; consequently all weatherboards this Company furnishes to builders are finished on a bevel if required. With this machine one man is capable of dressing 20 feet per minute; or upwards of 17,000 per day. The gearing is arranged for lumber 18 inches wide. In this story, too, and quite convenient to the planing machine is erected a circular saw for the purpose of cutting two weatherboards out of one on the bevel; and also a heavy circular saw for all sorts of custom sawing.

The gearing for this latter saw is entirely finished yet, but will be ready in a few days. Here too is a circular planing machine for dressing lumber; and although it was not in operation while we were there; yet we are led to believe it will answer the expectations of the builders. This machine is capable of dressing timber 28 by 20 inches in thickness and 16 feet long. Along the south side of this story is arranged several lathes for turning wood and also a machine for point-boring—together with an upright saw for every description of circular work.

We next ascended to the second story. Here we found a gang of small circular saws for ripping, cross-cutting and grooving. This story is chiefly occupied by workmen manufacturing the Company's patent Wash-ing machines; and by the use of the gang of saws just mentioned, the cross-cutting and grooving, necessary in putting these machines together, is all done at one and the same time. The third story is used as a general finishing and store-room.

The adding of this amount of machinery to Newmarket speaks well for the prosperity of the place, and may serve to give strangers something of an idea of the growing importance of the County Town in embryo.

Letter from California.

The following extract we take from a letter received from Austin Donn, son of Mr. Eliza Donn, Sharon, who left that neighborhood some time this Spring for California, in company with several others:—

"MacDermott's Bridge, California, May 13th, 1855.

DEAR —

"We have reached that foreign land. As I stated before, we left New York on the 5th of April, in the Steamship *George Law*; who had on board 900 passengers. On the 16th we landed at Aspenwall, with very little sickness. During the passage we had one death on board—a negro. We took the cars the same day of our arrival at Aspenwall for Panama,—which is about 40 miles. Along this route we had an opportunity of seeing the natives, and of observing their habits of living,—which was a curiosity. The principal food is fruit. Here we had to pay one dime for an egg and other things in the same proportion. On the 16th we took the Steamship Sonora for San Francisco. She had on board 1100 passengers, of these 100 were soldiers. On the 22nd, we arrived at Acapulco, and stopped for coal. The Bay forming the harbour of the place, was caused by an earthquake. Next day we started for San Francisco, and having a head wind, the sea was rough,—so much so, in fact, that we expected to be all blown to pieces; we arrived safe, however, on the 1st of May. The following day we took a small boat and went to Stockton. On the third we took the stage and went to D. A. Gurnham's. From New York to Aspenwall is 2,000 miles; from Aspenwall to Panama, 40 miles; from Panama to San Francisco, 5500 miles; from San Francisco to Stockton, 122 miles; from Stockton to D. A. Gurnham's 22 miles; from Sharon to Daniel A. Gurnham's is 8324 miles.

We expect to return in about two years. Wages average \$74 and \$100 per month. The mines are yielding very well; but business is rather dull for want of rain. Yesterday a man took out in one haul, \$500. How soon we shall go to the mines we do not know; as we are busy in the haying. This letter leaves us all well."

Yours &c.,

AUSTIN DONN.

Sharon Illumination and Feast.

The Illumination and Feast at Sharon were much better attended this year than on any previous occasion, which took place on Friday evening and Saturday last. The Temple on Friday evening was brilliantly illuminated, and so also were several stores and private houses in the place. Mr. David Willson preached to an assembly of about 500 persons; and although now quite aged and necessarily somewhat enfeebled, his discourse was continued for nearly an hour which was listened to with the greatest attention.

On Saturday, tea was served at one o'clock p. m.; and although between 500 and 600 partook of the refreshments, quite a large number of ticket holders had their money refunded, as the managing committee were altogether unable to supply the demand. It was estimated that upwards of 1,000 people were present during the day. For the space of between two and three hours the Sharon band discoursed sweet sounds, while the gay multitude were discussing the various topics of interest. About four o'clock p. m., the crowd began to disperse, and at six scarcely a stranger was left in the place.

The Division Court Clerk, J. C. HODGKINS, Esq., met with an accident on Monday evening last, that was near proving very serious. The night was very dark, and on turning from the town line into Main Street, in order to avoid running against another wagon, he pulled his horse rather short around, but in doing this he came in contact with a post at the side of the road. The sudden shock broke the shafts loose from the buggy thereby freezing his horse; had it been otherwise the damage to his person must have been serious. As it was his injuries are very slight.

A "Friend to Theophanes," although treating upon a subject that may possess a peculiar local interest, has extended his chronicles rather lengthily, and if continued much longer may lead to a newspaper war, which we absolutely dislike; and another thing, when matters of that kind are discussed at such great length they become distasteful to a large majority of a publication, as the subject only affects an individual locality.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Chronicles of Theophanes.

CHAPTER VII.

1 And moreover it came to pass in those days that a certain Pharisee that boreth the name of one of the great kings of Russia journeyed in to a far country to preach the gospel of "loving kindness" to the Ethiopians that is in bonds.

2 Saying unto him, that in all things he should be obedient unto the commands of his master, and not slip away into the land of Canaan.

3 And the master of the bondman was very loving unto the Pharisee and gave unto him goodly things to eat.

4 And the Pharisee in return loved the Master of the bondman and said within himself, verily, I can not find it in my heart to testify much evil against this master.

5 For is not the Ethiopian the son of Ham? And was not he and his posterity cursed with blackness, and flatness of nose, and hoarseness of voice, because he rejected the nakedness of his father?

6 And is it not therefore meet that he should be a bondman unto his brother the "whiteman" forever?

7 And it came to pass that when the Pharisee came back to the land of Canaan he spoke to his kindred, disciples and others concerning his happy state, of the Ethiopian, and that "bonds and affliction were meet for him, rather than freedom and liberty, for he perceived that his small nose, skin, and lips differed much from others of the children of men."

8 And divers of his disciples and others were so frail as to believe his report.

9 But the scribe hath likewise journeyed in the land of the "South," where the rice, the cotton, the cane and the weed, the smoke whereof bewildereth the brain do prevail.

10 And he hath seen the Ethiopian bonding to his task beneath burdens too grievous to be borne, and hath seen his back weeping tears of blood, and heard his groans, and the cries of the dog that followed after his footsteps when he fled.

11 Yea, he hath seen little children torn from the breast of the mother to be sold to the trafficker in the "image of God."

12 And moreover doubts have arisen in his mind whether he that preach in the name of Christ who came to "loosen the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free," can in truth say many pleasant things pertaining to the bondage of the Ethiopian.

13 For such were not the doctrines preached by Anthony Bonizet, John Woolsten, Elias Hacke, Isaac T. Hopper and divers others of the disciples of George and Elias.

14 Now the scribe hath likewise witnessed the noble bearing of the master of the bondman and the goodly hospitality of his house and when the Pharisee saw things he marvels not that his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth, when the Lord saith unto him "lift up thy voice and cry aloud and spare not, show unto the oppressor his sin, and transgressions, and testify of my people."

15 But grievously things had "entered into the belly" of the Pharisee and choked the words of truth that should have proceeded from his mouth.

To be Continued.

The Infirmities of Sharon.

With disappointment we reply—
Excuse us if you can;
Our crumbs were spent—our cup was dry,
Such is the fate of man.

Although our crumbs were not a few,
Necessity did call,
For that that was so justly due,
To feed and comfort all.

We found ourselves below the mark,
Our eyes were blind to see—
The depths and measures of the work,
Of what there was to be.

And numbers came to us unknown,
Oh we could not supply;
And many a soul went empty home,
Our crumbs and cups were dry.

Oh friends have pity on our case,
Be minded to forgive;
We hope in wisdom to increase,
If we should longer live.

We willingly do own our shame,
Nor yet our faults deny;
And if we ever meet again,
Meet order and supply.

The day is past—the time is o'er,
We might have better done;
Diminished friends, increasing store,
May meet a day to come.

DAVID WILLSON.

Sharon, Sept. 4, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

War amongst the Doctors.

(From the Montreal Argus.)

We some time since called attention to the injurious tendency on the management of the Toronto Medical institutions, of the unseemingly squabbling between the professors of the Rival Colleges—the Trinity School, and the Toronto School of Medicine. The recent inquiry into alleged misconduct on the part of some of the officers and servants of the Toronto General Hospital, disclosed some sad scenes, and laid bare the evils that must flow from the discord to which we advert.

And now, the public sentiment is horrified by still more gross cases of mismanagement occurring in private practice; that those which are animated, either on account of hospital practice, if the one side is to be believed; or if the accounts are untrue, by still more gross privations of fact than those are stated to be—by the parties complained of—which led to the hospital enquiry. In these recent cases, the rival Colleges are found,—as in the Hospital enquiry,—arrayed on opposite sides, and the unfortunate patients seem to have reason to utter the fiery "Ebal's" exclamation, "A plague on both your houses."

Some short time since, it will be remembered, a man of the name of John Brown, suffering under a severe attack of dysentery, was attended by a medical student of Dr. Rolph's—named Dickson—who administered to him a strong dose of morphia—as he admitted by mistake, for opium. The man died, but rather from the over-dose is doubtful; but the medical practitioners of the Toronto School of Medicine, to which Dr. Rolph belongs, were unanimous in asserting the contrary; the Trinity College physicians, on the other hand, attributed his death to that cause, or to improper treatment afterwards. Ultimately, the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Dickson, who is to take his trial on the charge.

For some time in the party who pushed the inquiry against Mr. Dickson, was Dr. Philbrick—of course a Trinity College doctor; and now it appears he is subjected to an ordeal of a similar nature himself, being accused of causing, like Dickson, the death of one of his patients by an over-dose of the very same drug, morphia. If the accusation be true, it certainly does seem a strange exemplification of Shakespeare's observation—

"This even-handed justice Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice To our own lips."

That one who was so earnest in enforcing punishment of an involuntary error, should when committing a far greater fault, be subject to equally harsh treatment, is not to be wondered at. The charge against Dr. Philbrick, indeed of a most grave nature. He is stated to have been called in by the friends of a man named Blackie, who was suffering under an affection of the brain, arising as is alleged, either from drinking cold water when in an overheated condition; or from being in the habit of drinking too copiously of ardent spirits. Approaching delirium tremens, Dr. Philbrick administered, as the first dose, seven grains of morphia, and four subsequent doses at short intervals, of two and a half grains each; making a total of seventeen grains, equal, according to Christian, a chemical writer of high authority—to one hundred and two grains, or four ounces and a quarter of laudanum, in two hours. The man never recovered from the stupor into which these doses threw him, nor did the Doctor even trouble himself to ascertain what effect they had produced. The bulk of the medical testimony adduced, favors the opinion that the quantity of morphia administered was sufficient, very probably, to have killed the man; nor does, indeed, any of the Doctors friendly to the accused venture to say that the treatment was such as he would have prescribed, had he been called in. The direct testimony from the autopsy is more conflicting; some of the medical men gathering from it further evidence that the death of Blackie was caused by morphia; others, on the contrary, taking the appearance of the body as furnishing proof that the immediate cause of his death was the disease under which he labored.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? has become so trite a question as to have passed into a proverb. The difference amongst that respectable body are so numerous and extensive, that there is scarcely a possibility of finding a single point on which they are agreed. But it would be well in such cases as these to which we refer,—to use a French maxim,—"if they would wash their dirty linen at home;" to expose the shortcomings and blunders; by which each in turn, it would appear, kills his patients, can neither redound to their credit nor their profit. If we are to credit the evidence given before Coroners' juries on the recent occasions, "dead of the Doctors" would be a fit epitaph to inscribe on the tombs of a large portion of the departed.

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